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GENERAL TRAVELING AGENTS
T. M. ACTON H. H. PARKER

TODAY'S PROBABILITIES: FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, TEXAS, ARKANSAS, AND VARIOUS OTHERS. WEATHER AND PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER WILL PERSIST.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at \$121 and closed at \$122.

Low Muggings closed in New York yesterday at 7-16. In Liverpool at 6.

The annual report of the Graniteville factory disclosed the gratifying fact that the company sold only one-seventh of its goods in New York during the past year, the balance finding customers in southern cities.

The New York hotel, around which so many memories cling, will probably be closed on the first day of May. The owners of the building demand as rent \$5,500 a year, which is a large sum than a down town hotel can profitably pay in New York.

The post-priest, Father Ryan, is rapidly recovering from his late dangerous illness. His host of admirers will gladly welcome him back to health and active life again. We miss his pen and hope there are many years of bright, brilliant, genial work in it yet.

It seems that Dr. Mudd, who set Wilkes-Booth's shattered leg, and who has been elected to the Maryland senate, was elected as a republican. This accounts for the singular fact that no howl from the loit excites the northern air.

The impeachment managers of the Belknap case have summoned twenty witnesses to appear on Thursday next. This fact indicates their belief that the senate will decide that it has jurisdiction over the case. Marsh and his wife are to be the first witnesses if it comes to trial on the facts.

The nomination of Uncle Jimmy Williams in Indiana settles Orth's hash. He has lost his mileage from Vienna to Indianapolis. When he left Vienna he calculated on winning an easy victory over Landers, but he cannot come within 20,000 votes of the old man from the rural districts.

The judiciary committee of the house have appointed a sub-committee to examine specially the Union Pacific railroad. This committee will incidentally investigate the charges against Mr. Blaine. The history of that \$64,000 will be brought to light before this congress adjourns, and then good-bye, Mr. Blaine.

Almerton the Indiana democratic platform demands the withdrawal of the national bank note currency and the substitution thereof of greenbacks, and the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act, yet pleases democrats of all kinds. Governor Gilbert Walker of Virginia says it is Rag Baby with a metallic helmet, and Judge Bright of Tennessee says it is Rag Baby with a gold eye.

SENATOR GORDON moved last Wednesday to take up the bill to authorize the secretary of war to adjust and settle claims of the state of Georgia against the government on account of the Western and Atlantic railroad. Mr. Edmunds asked Gen. Gordon to let the bill go over until the secretary of war furnishes the information that the senate called for about two weeks ago. It was so agreed.

This manifold centennial correspondent is becoming a nuisance. He has reached such proportions in his importance for orders that nothing short of postal legislation can save us from being overwhelmed. Either we must increase our clerical force, or means must be devised to stop the incoming flood. The nuisance is without parallel. The number of dead beats who are going to Philadelphia must be up in the millions.

A RUMOR comes from Knoxville that ex-Senator Brownlow is restive in the infamy that fate and the people have assigned him, and has proposed to get out of it by running for congress in the only Tennessee district that is represented by a radical. We hope the conservatives of the district will unite to put the virtuous old man thoroughly out of the politics of a state that has vexed too long already.

This post office appropriation bill will be reported to the house next week. It effects a saving of over three million dollars. \$750,000 of this amount will come through a change in the mode of paying postmasters—a substitution of fees for a salary. The committee also propose to pay for transportation of mails by speed and space instead of weight, which will save two millions. It is thought that the railroads will assent to the change.

The Cincinnati southern railroad company have advertised the remainder of the work on their line. When the new contracts are let the whole road will be in process of completion. It will be in running order from Cincinnati to Chattanooga before July 1876. Our people do not fully realize the advantages this great line will bestow upon Atlanta. Amongst other things it will cheapen every bushel of coal that comes west of its completion from three to five cents a bushel.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times attributes the action of republicans to state conventions in the south to the exertions of agents of the aspirants. He says all the candidates, except Browne and Wheeler, have such men at work in the south to influence "public opinion." Judge Morton is doing that work for Conding in Virginia. Blaine's friends have been in at least three of the southern states. Morton has had a commission in South Carolina and Georgia, and even Hayes has been represented in North Carolina and Virginia. Look out for a flood of missionaries in Georgia, as far as the third of May approaches. The movement though it may be stubbornly contested, and seats in the convention will command good prices.

LIFE INSURANCE.

A few years since it was the ambition of nearly every man to secure his wife and children from want in the event of his death, through the means of a life insurance policy. Even should his days be prolonged, and though the interest upon his investment might not prove equal to that of a regular savings institution, still the emergency of sudden death was provided for, and the man left an ease, a freedom from anxiety on account of the future, that he could derive from no other worldly source. How appealing, too, to the heart and soul of every true man, to the noblest impulses of human nature, the motive to protect and provide for even after death, those dearest and nearest to his life and his hopes.

But a shock came, and a rude one. Company after company, all over the country, failed, till men began almost to fear that all life insurance companies would go down. Some that seemed above suspicion fell when least expected, and the consequence was that the good and bad alike suffered the in public estimation. Some of us on this journal have experienced pretty severely this shock to confidence and its panicky influence. We stopped short, however, of the imprudence and folly of incurring unnecessary punishment and sacrifice of protection by abandoning good companies. But we took ourselves to careful consideration and study of the condition of insurance companies, and while we have no man to act without an investigation for himself, we do not hesitate, in these times of shaken faith, to offer advice.

No sensible man will leave his family without the protection of a life insurance policy, large or small, unless he can provide for them otherwise. But he should and will do now, what too many, perhaps, the great majority, never did before, and that is, examine into the claims and condition of a company before insuring. One among the companies in which the editors are insured is a Georgia company and we consequently, under the incentive of common prudence, have scrutinized it closely, as we could. The result of it is that we continued our policies, and upon our own motion have concluded to speak of it in this connection.

Faith is exhibited and demonstrated by practice; and therefore, if any one should insure in the Cotton States or Macon through our influence, he can remember, if ever comes that we advised only what we practiced.

We have before us the sworn annual statement of this company, from which we learn that the re-insurance reserve is \$386,150.00. To meet this, it has available assets, principally in good bonds, stocks and loans thoroughly secured, nearly \$600,000. Better still, it has one hundred thousand dollars deposited here in Atlanta with the Comptroller General of the State for the security of policy holders. It is also paying dividends to its policy holders, which is another excellent evidence of a healthy condition. We therefore believe this Georgia company to be a safe one. Its assets are all here—right in our midst; and it is the only company that has a deposit of one hundred thousand dollars in this state, as mentioned above, for the security of policy holders, the vital importance of which need not be argued.

Its managers are Georgians, and they are immediately under our eyes and inspection. Under all these circumstances, a man can feel assurance of safety in taking a policy in the event of an accident.

And every man ought to insure. We have taken the Cotton States in illustration, but there are other good companies, and no man ought to leave his wife and children without the protection of life insurance. We shall continue the subject at our leisure, as we believe it is one that should be thoroughly discussed at this juncture.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS.

We regard the reports just made to the stockholders of the Graniterville company at their annual meeting, as satisfactory and encouraging. True, the profits of the year were not large, but they were far larger than the profits of mills away from the cotton fields. The year past was one of continued depression, and the market prices of goods steadily declined until a very narrow margin of profit was left. But there was a small one left for southern mills, and the Graniterville factory ran on full time throughout the entire year. Its business was actually increased, new looms were put in, and 126,793 more yards were made than in the previous year. The entire production was 106,603,203 yards, consuming 8,347 commercial bales of cotton that cost 13-38 cents a pound.

The profits from the sale of goods during the year amounted to \$74,499, from which a deduction of ten per cent on the capital stock of \$600,000 was paid. The company also purchased a valuable mill privilege near the present mills, erected gas works and new operative houses, and maintained the high condition of the entire property.

If all this can be accomplished in a year such as we have just passed through, who will limit the possibilities of cotton manufacturing in the south when goods command high prices and all kinds of business are active? The report before us shows that cotton mills will pay in the south, no matter how hard the times may be; and in this fact all southern mill projectors should find courage to confidently go forward. The more mills the better, for it is a business that cannot be overdone during this century in the cotton states.

Mr. Monroe tried last week in his place in the senate to drag the honored author of the declaration of independence down to the level of himself and the rest of the crew that control the government; but he was stopped in his effort by Mr. Thurman's demand for the evidence on which the counting of electoral votes was founded. That evidence, it is now known, was forged. Mr. Monroe & Co. are jealous of the fame that the great men of their better days enjoy, and hence the unwarranted attack on Mr. Jefferson.

EGYPTIAN FROM TENNESSEE.

A remarkable emigration movement has suddenly sprung into large proportions along Nashville, although the wheat crop is almost a sight and there is plenty of farm work for every idle hand. It is claimed that it is the beginning of a general African exodus, at least from middle and western Tennessee. The movement is under the control of "the board of emigration." They are preparing to send thousands of foolish negroes next month to uncertain Kansas, where droughts and grasshoppers consume the crops in the summer, and blights and frost prevail in the winter. The "board" send the emigrants as they come in from the surrounding country to buy all the way to the state of their adoption. This simplifies and cheapens the transportation problem, and materially facilitates the scheme.

Those who have already gone are country negroes. The lazy town negroes are active emigration men in theory but not in practice. They talk emigration to their industrious cousins from the country, but remain to curse the land. The town negro is too cunning to go to Kansas. He wants no frontier life, no work of any kind. He has the really valuable colored laborer hastens away, in ignorance and a spirit of unrest, to land that will prove a sad delusion to him, as it has to thousands of eastern whites who went before him.

The papers of Tennessee differ as to the causes of the movement. It is believed that unscrupulous railroad men have something to do with this singular western fever. It is not believed the politics is the impelling cause, although some of the emigrants doubtless think they are going to a country in which they will be major generals, policemen and all that. The negroes say they cannot get work, and hence they go where they can. This cannot be true just at the present, for there is plenty of farm work in Tennessee. It may however be true in some seasons of the year. But many of those who are emigrating have employment, and they at least must be the victims of some cruel delusion.

In the long run, says the Nashville American, "Tennessee would be benefited rather than injured by a gradual exodus of the restless race. The great obstacle to white immigration among us has been that the European is as unwilling to compete with the freedmen as he was with the slave, or as the American is with the heathen Chinese. We could hardly expect negro labor leaving our farms to be instantly replaced by white labor, but in the interval occurring our own people would from the circumstances of the case become more industrious and thrifty."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The best hopes of the ultimate success of the Christian religion are founded in its adaptability to the wants and conditions of all classes. The surest way to attain this success is the adoption of such expedients as will best make the good work progressive and in accordance with the spirit of the age.

The organization of the Young Men's Christian association a few years ago was an important move forward. It at once awakened a profound interest in the young men of the land and engendered in them a feeling of responsibility and proprietorship in a part at least, of the gospel work.

The results of the happy conception were apparent at once. Banches of the new association sprang up in all the leading cities in the country, and in cities where men who had hitherto been without the reach of religious agencies were brought within holy and elevating influences. The church should always be kept prominent as the great means of salvation, but the idea that the church needs auxiliary influences can not be too strongly impressed. At present there is no organization outside of the church from which more good can be expected than this association of young men all over the country, who pledge themselves to work for the elevation and sanctification of their fellows. An appeal from one young man to another has a power which does not lie in the exhortation of a superior. One invites his subject as a brother, the other as a comrade, one higher in dignity and importance; one has warm sympathetic and fellow feelings with him whom he seeks to influence, the other is deprived of person and his words are too often but cold precepts.

The young men among their fellows being admitted, the Young Men's Christian association is a logical deduction. No other means ever availed them so lively to the work it was their special province to perform. There were never before so many young men at work in the vineyard of the Master. They feel that it is their work, they have the responsibility on their shoulders, they often labor with a zeal which puts to the blush the efforts of lagging Christians. Such is the Young Men's Christian association, as it stands at the head of all the efforts of its ardent energy and the effects of its shooting influences are now apparent. Need it be said that such an association must meet with the approval of all who cling to the church to the last?

The state convention held in this city indicated the extent to which its influence has extended. It is now fully organized. It is in the hands of young, active, brave men. Its success is written on the scroll of the future in such bright letters that we can already see them shining through.

We print to-day a beautiful poem, "Confiding Aequiescence." It is one of the sweetest and noblest that ever found expression in human language. The lady, to whose scrap book we are indebted for it, and of whose beautiful life it is the counterpart, will gratify us by sending an occasional selection.

Our serial will not begin until the story of Estelle Grant is finished. The latter grows interesting.

THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE claims that the following list contains the name of every man who has been mentioned in connection with gubernatorial honor; Col. Thomas Hardeman, Jr., Gen. A. H. Colquitt, Gen. L. J. Cartrel, Ex-Gov. H. V. Johnson, Mr. J. H. James, Gen. A. R. Lawton, Mr. J. W. Wofford, Judge C. D. McCutcheon, Judge A. R. Wright, Judge James S. Hook, Judge Augustus Reese, Hon. Martin J. Crawford, Hon. Herbert Fielder, Judge David Irwin, Ex-Gov. J. F. Brown, Hon. W. H. Dabney, Col. Geo. L. Lester, Col. J. R. Brown, Col. Jas. M. Mobley, Hon. D. A. Walker, Hon. L. N. Trammell, Judge L. E. Bleckley, Judge Hiram Warner, Gen. Wofford, Gen. P. M. Young.

A CONVENTION of tramps is to be held in the city of Cleveland as soon as the widely-scattered delegates can overcome the transpiration difficulties they have to face. The object of the convention is the formation of a union, and the adoption of a list of such articles of food as respectable tramps can honorably receive—in other words, to put an end to the unsatisfactory cold dinner that have hitherto been the bane of the tramp's existence. Some practical plan for the abolition of large dogs and stove lids will also be devised. This convention marks the beginning of a new era in the business of tramping, and it will be the tramp's own fault if he does not hereafter lead a happy and luxurious life.

SUBSCRIBERS are rapidly coming in. The campaign is opening, and everybody wants a paper from the Capitol.

THE Female University question was postponed by the State Baptist Convention.

FACT AND COMMENT.

THE Mississippi state tax this year will be \$6 on the \$1,000; last year it was \$9.

From the looks of things, instead of a third term, Grant will well be complete his second term.

Saved the official receipts for Steinberger, late Samoan potentate. He will have nothing else to do, but meet committees.

FIVE hundred boys are educated at Girard College, Philadelphia, but the legacy is so poorly increased that room is being made for 2,000 pupils.

UNCLE JIMMY WILLIAMS looks like Abraham Lincoln and can blow the "Hoover pig-whistle" as loud as any 'em.

Wheat is four feet high in Texas.

They have tarantulas in Florida, oranges in California, and influenza in Boston. Come spring! Fe says Boston Post.

HON. JOHN AMBLER SMITH, from Virginia, telegraphed north that Mr. Conkling can give twelve votes from Virginia, notwithstanding the recent election of Mr. Blaine.

COL. BAKER, convicted some months since of assaulting a lady in a railway carriage, has published a book entitled "Ghosts in the East; Travels and Adventures in Unknown Countries in 1863."

It is said that he will go to Europe.

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